# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

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Saturday, January 31, 1835.



## TERMS, &C.
OF
## The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY.::::::::BY::::::::JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription-money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit him through the Mail*, at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion. If ordered for one insertion only, $1 will in all cases be charged.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

**HEAD-QUARTERS,**

*SALISBURY, Jan.* 24, 1835.

THE OFFICERS composing the 63d Regiment of **Rowan Militia**, are ordered to Parade, in the Town of Salisbury, *on Saturday the 7th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock A. M., with muskets, for Drill.

By order of D. R. LINN, Col. Commandant.
H. W. CONNOR, Adjutant.

January 24, 1835. 2

☞ **Copartnership Formed.**

THE Subscribers have this day associated themselves together, in this place, under the Firm of **La coste & McKay,**

FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRANSACTING A

**Wholesale and Retail Business**

IN ALL THE

**Staple and Leading ARTICLES**

ADAPTED TO THIS MARKET.

☞ It being our intention to sell exclusively for Cash or negotiable paper at 60 or 90 days, we are determined to sell Goods as *low* as they can be bought in any country-town in South or North Carolina.

AUG. P. LA COSTE,
DONALD L. McKAY.

Cheraw, (S. C.) January 1, 1835.—4

**Selling Off!**

THE Subscribers, with the view of commencing the ensuing season with an **entirely NEW Stock of Goods**, offer their present large and valuable Stock at

**VERY REDUCED PRICES,**

*at Wholesale or Retail.*

Country Merchants, Planters, and others wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

LA COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, January 24, 1835. 4t

**RANDOLPHS & UNDERHILL,**

**No. 143 Pearl Street, New York,**

[*Store formerly occupied by the late firm of Randolph & Dissoway.*]

Respectfully inform the Public that they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**BRITISH AND AMERICAN DRY-GOODS,**

And solicit an examination of their Stock by the Southern and Western Merchants who may visit the city, before making their purchases.

☞ Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1835.—9*

**Take Notice!**

THE Subscriber having administered on the estate of Daniel Biles, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and settle the same: and those having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, duly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ROBERT N. CRAIGE,
Administrator with the Will annexed

January 17, 1835. 4t

**ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.**

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post-paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,
*Late of Lincolnton, N.C.*

September 27, 1834. 6m*

**CONSTABLES' BONDS**

Just printed and for sale at this Office.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CUSTOMS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract of a Letter to the Editors of the New York Mirror, from N. P. Willis, Esq., their Travelling Correspondent:

Bring all the shops of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, together, around the City Hall, remove all their fronts, pile up all their goods on shelves facing the street, cover the whole with a roof, and metamorphose your trim clerks into bearded, turbaned, and solemn old mussulmen, smooth Jews, and calpacked and rosy Armenians, and you will have something like the grand bazaar of Constantinople. You can scarcely have an idea of it, without having been there. It is a city under cover. You walk all day, and day after day, from one street to another, winding and turning and trudging up hill and down, and never go out of doors. The roof is as high as those of our three story houses, and the dim light so favorable to shopkeepers, comes struggling down thro' skylights never cleaned except by the rains of heaven.

Strolling through the bazaar is an endless amusement. It is slow work, for the streets are as crowded as a church aisle after service; and, pushed aside one moment by a bevy of Turkish ladies, shuffling along in their yellow slippers, muffled to the eyes, the next by a fat slave carrying a child, again by a *kvas* armed to the teeth, and clearing the way for some coming dignitary, you find your only policy is to draw in your elbows, and suffer the motly crowd to shove you about at their pleasure.

Each shop in this world of traffic may be two yards wide. The owner sits cross-legged on the broad counter below, the height of a chair from the ground, and hands you all you want without stirring from his seat. One broad bench or counter runs the whole length of the street, and the different shops are only divided by the slight partition of the shelves. The purchaser seats himself on the counter, to be out of the way of the crowd, and the shopman spreads out his goods on his knees, never condescending to open his lips except to tell you the price. If he exclaims "*bono*," or "*calo*," (the only word a real Turk ever knows of another language,) he is stared at by his neighbors as a man would be in Broadway who should break out with an Italian *bravura*. Ten to one, while you are examining his goods, the bearded trader creeps through the hole leading to his kennel of a dormitory in the rear, washes himself, and returns to his counter, where, spreading his sacred carpet in the direction to Mecca, he goes through his prayers and prostrations, perfectly unconscious of your presence, or that of the passing crowd. No vocation interferes with his religious duty.—Five times a day, if he were running from the plague, the mussulman would find time for prayers.

The Frank purchaser attracts a great deal of curiosity. As he points to an embroidered handkerchief, or rich shawl, or a pair of gold-worked slippers, Turkish ladies of the first rank, gathering their *yashmacks* securely over their faces, stop close to his side, not minding if they push him a little to get nearer the desired article. Feeling not the least timidity except for their faces, these true children of Eve examine the goods in barter, watch the stranger's countenance, and if he takes off his glove, or pulls out his purse, take it up and look at it, without ever saying 'by your leave.' Their curiosity often extends to your dress, and they put out their benna stained fingers and pass them over the sleeve of your coat, with a gurgling expression at its fineness; or, if you have rings or a watch-guard, they lift your hand or pull out your watch, with no kind of scruple. I have met with several instances of this in the course of my rambles. But a day or two ago I found myself rather more than usual a subject of curiosity. I was alone in the street of embroidered handkerchiefs, (every minute article has its peculiar bazaar) and wishing to look at some of uncommon beauty, I called one of the many Jews always near a stranger to turn a penny by interpreting for him, and was soon up to the elbow in goods that would tempt any female out of Paradise. As I was selecting one for a purchase, a woman plumped down upon the seat beside me, and fixed her great, black, unwinking eyes upon my face, while an Abyssinian slave and another white woman, both apparently her dependants, stood respectfully at her back. A small torquoise ring (the favorite color in Turkey) first attracted her attention. She took up my hand, and turned it over in her soft, fat fingers, and dropped it again, without saying a word. I looked at my interpreter, but he seemed to think it nothing extraordinary, and I went on with my bargain. Presently my fine-eyed friend pulled me by the sleeve, and as I leaned towards her, rubbed her forefinger very quietly over my cheek, looking at me intently all the while. I was a little disturbed with the lady's familiarity, and asked my Jew what she wanted. I found that my rubicund complexion was something uncommon among these dark-skinned orientals, and she wished to satisfy herself that I was not painted! I concluded my purchase, and putting the parcel into my pocket, did my prettiest at an oriental salaam; but, to my mortification, the lady only gathered up her *yashmack*, and looked surprised out of her great eyes at my freedom. My Constantinople friends inform me that I am to lay no 'unction to my soul,' from her notice, such liberties being not at all particular. The husband exacts from his half dozen wives only the concealment of their faces, and they have no other idea of impropriety in public.

In the centre of the bazzar, occupying about as much space as the body of the City Hall in New-York, is what is called the *bezestein*. You descend into it from four directions, by massive gates, which are shut, and all persons excluded, except between 7 and 12 in the forenoon. This is the core of Constantinople—the soul and citadel of orientalism. It is devoted to the sale of arms and to costly articles only. The roof is loftier and the light more dim than in the outer bazzars, and the merchants who occupy its stalls are old and of established credit. Here are subjects for the pencil! If you can take your eyes from those Damascus sabres, with their jewelled hilts and costly scabbards, or from those gemmed daggers and guns inlaid with silver and gold, cast a glance along that dim avenue and see what a range there is of glorious old gray beards with their snowy turbans. These are the Turks of the old *regime*, before Sultan Mahmoud disfigured himself with a coat like a 'dog of a Christian,' and broke in upon the custom of the orient. These are your opium eaters, who smoke even in their sleep, and would not touch wine if it were handed them by Houris! These are your fatalists, who would scarce take the trouble to get out of the way of a lion, and who are as certain of the miracle of Mahomet's coffin as of the length of the pipe, or of the quality of the tobacco of Shiraz!

I have spent many an hour in the bezestein, steeping my fancy in its rich orientalism, and sometimes trying to make a purchase for myself or others. It is curious to see with what perfect indifference these old cross-legs attend to the wishes of a Christian. I was idling round one day with an English traveller whom I had known in Italy, when a Persian robe of singular beauty, hanging on one of the stalls, arrested my companion's attention. He had with him his Turkish drogoman, and as the old merchant was smoking and looking right at us, we pointed to the dress over his head, and the interpreter asked to see it. The mussulman smoked camly on, taking no more notice of us than of the white clouds curling through his beard. He might have sat for Michael Angelo's Moses. Thin, pale, calm, and of a statute-like repose of countenance and posture, with a large old fashioned turban, and a curling beard half mingled with gray, his neck bare, and his fine busk enveloped in the flowing and bright colored drapery of the east—I had never seen a more majestic figure. He evidently did not wish to have any thing to do with us. At last I took out my snuff box, and addressing him 'effendi!' the Turkish title of courtesy, laid my hand on my breast, and offered him a pinch. Tobacco in this unaccustomed shape is a luxury here, and the amber mouthpiece emerged from his mustache, and putting his three fingers into my box, he said 'pekke!' the Turkish ejaculation of approval. He then made room for us on his own carpet, and with a cloth-measure took the robe from its nail, and spread it before us. My friend bought it unhesitatingly for a dressing gown, and we spent an hour in looking at shawls, of prices perfectly startling, arms, challices for incense, spotless amber for pipes, pearls, bracelets of the time of Sultan Selim, and an endless variety of "things rich and rare." The closing of the bezestein gates interrupted our agreeable employment, and our old friend gave us the parting salaam very cordially for a Turk. I have been there frequently since, and never pass without offering my snuff box, and taking a whiff or two from his pipe, which I cannot refuse, though it is not out of his mouth, except when offered to a friend, from sunrise till midnight.

*From the New York Courier and Enquirer.*

### A CHAPTER ON THE GREAT NATURAL AND ACQUIRED CAPACITY OF FLEAS!

We recollect to have seen some time since, in the London papers, certain marvellous manœuverings in the Flea interest of that magnificient metropolis, and to have read that some ingenious individual had managed to make astonishing developments in that department of "National Industry"—all which we considered a mere "flea in your ear," and unworthy of republican notice; well knowing (by republican experience) that we had fleas in the United States of quite as ample "capabilities" as those of any Royal progeny in Europe; and, as we had seen nothing like it in the "domestic circle," we of course set the whole account down as a bed—, we beg pardon—as a humbug. But, no such thing! The educated fleas have arrived in New-York, and are now holding levees at 187 Broadway, where we advise every man, woman, and child, to visit them, and do away old prejudices. The flea has heretofore had cruel injustice done him. The British philosopher who, according to Peter Pindar, declared that "Fleas are not Lobsters, d— their souls," did no more than justice to the former; for a lobster is but a scurvy vagabond compared with his hard shelled compatriot who does duty upon dry land. We should like to see the salt water villain leaping some two or three hundred times his length, truly! The lobster who lives in the "liquid element," like all other topers, is *blue* from one year's end to another, until he gets into "hot water," when he is sure to enlist into the infantry and put on red—whereas the flea never changes his coat, but constantly does duty in the corps of the *Black* Guardo. As to describing the exhibition, we take it to be all nonsense. It must be visited. It is impossible to describe it. We can only say that it is well *worth* a visit, and we defy any one to say us nay when they come back. The wonderful ingenuity as well as patience required to train such insects into a docility and obedience so perfect—the manipulation of chains minute enough to harness them, and the construction of carriages for them to ride in, and weapons wherewith to fight their battles, are exercises of human skill and perseverance beyond any thing before "dreamed of in our philosophy." To see the fellow in his magnitude by the help of Dr. Welden's "Hydro-Oxigen," is certainly very curious, but to witness his exploits in "Native Miniature" under the tutelage of Mr. *Hop*-kins, (who by the way dont let him hop at all) is to see something worth talking about! Here we have fleas of all nations and all sizes, and it gratifies our national pride, (no body can tell how much,) to see that the very largest of the menagerie is a free born American flea, though it grieves us to add that he is at this time in disgrace and captivity, being chained to a gold ball of sixty times his own weight. This, we take it, proves conclusively enough the slander uttered of this country by Buffon and other envious Europeans, about animal deterioration in America. Fleas, at least, grow as large here as any where else, and have as much muscular power; for this fellow moves about with all ease—with a weight attached to him, equal to an anchor weighing more than nine thousand pounds fastened to a man! But it must be confessed that the transatlantic members of this fraternity are more interesting, inasmuch as they are better educated, and have been "presented at Court;" for we are told that they have all been patronised by their most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen of England, their Majesties of France, and Belgium, the Dutchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, &c. &c. Of course there must be more polish among fleas that have enjoyed such advantages, than is conferred by the more plebian opportunities of the natives. Royalty probably imparts a portion of its ton, even to fleas. Among other accomplishments, one of the number drives a sulky with the very air and bearing of a Cockney; while one of his brethren moves off with it with as much dignified gravity as the bearer of a sedan chair in his cocked hat. This gentleman (the driver) enjoys the reputation of a first rate *whip*. Then there is a magnificent coach and four, drawn of course by that number of full blooded fleas. In this carriage, a venerable old flea, his wife, and two daughters, are taking an airing *en famille*. The vehicle and its passengers probably weigh about three hundred times as much as the team! There is, furthermore, a splendid ball room, lighted by a huge chandelier nearly the size of a filbert shell, with an orchestra consisting of a grand piano, harp, kettle drum, trumpet, violin, &c. &c., with the leader in front throwing about his fiddle bow with nearly as much science and discretion as Mr. Pension at the Park theatre. All these musicians are fleas, and are as drowsy as so many quakers until the *leader* strikes up, when they go it like Norton and Gambati. The fiddler was excellent in his way, and put us marvelously in mind of certain nocturnal gambols which his countrymen have sometimes played off upon our right shoulder. We think an American moscheto would gather laurels in this concerto, and we marvel that he has not been employed. A couple of young virgins waltz to this music, with singular agility; and one of them occasionally *pirouettes a la Celeste;* but we solemnly assure our fair readers that there is'nt the least violation of modesty—the costume being remarkably ample in its longitude. A damsel is also exhibited in the interesting employment of drawing water from the very depths of a well. This, we believe, is what they call flea-*bottomy*. Two young bucks fight a duel in presence of the company, with three edged swords.—Some of the performers, who were in the rudiments of their education—the *novices*, as it were, in this academy of accomplishments, were doing preliminary duty in the tread mill! To think that fleas must be "broke in" to their studies by such an ignominious initiation!—not that we have'nt often wished the whole tribe upon the tread mill, or even under the rack of the inquisition—but to see such tender juveniles thus dealt with, is too much.—However, we are told this is the true way to give a flea the idea of walking. They always *jump* in a state of nature. We have'nt told half the wonders of the exhibition, and do not propose to do so. Every body must go to see it.

### REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

*Whiskers.*—We notice, since our last, the arrival of a fresh supply of this year's crop. There is little or no demand except for *shavers*.

*Editorial Matter.*—Little on hand, and of inferior order—A good *article* will always find a ready market. Without *quotations*.

*Bachelors.*—Plenty and dull; no present prospects of a *change*. *Bargains* might be effected at *fair* prices, as holders are anxious to sell off at cost. A small sale only effected the present week.

*Matrimony.*—The depression in this article for the past six months, we are glad to see, is about to be succeeded by a happy change. Purchasers are anxious to effect *bargains*, and *holders* (with few exceptions, and those of inferior articles,) value their stock highly. A *bargain* has been closed since our last, of a superior article, for home consumption. Private *offers* have also been made; of which, when sales are effected, we will take notice. *Refusals* also have occurred. We anticipate brisk times in this article during the coming cold winter, which we hope may warm the gelid achings of his worshipful presence, Mons. Frost. Quotations nominal.

*Young Ladies.*—Scarce and in demand. A fair article would find fair purchasers at a fair price. A sweet and smiling dispostion, is an indispensable requisite for this market.

*Ladies' Dresses.*—This article, after a long *rise*, has commenced *falling*. It stands about one foot above low water mark.

*Mud.*—There has not been quite as animated a business transacted in this article as there was a few days since. The market, however, is becoming more *settled*, though speculators evince little disposition to meddle with it. We quote it—*stata quo*.

*Umbrellas.*—This article was *up* a few days since, but is now *down*. A few remaining in the possession of *borrowers*, are all that are at present inquired after. The owners will take them off of their hands at *cost*.

*Steam Boats*—Are extremely fluctuating; *coming up* one hour and *down* the next. But few *sails* have been *affected* this week. Stock large; inquiries limited.

*Pocket Handkerchiefs*—are continually *rising*.

*Stocks.*—There is quite a bustle about this article every morning. And, contrary to the usual custom, they *open* about 11 at night, and *close* at 9 in the morning.

[*Anon.*

*Hint to the Ladies.*—An American writer remarks, "I have generally observed that women who were great eaters were great scolds, and in the last degree *selfish*."

## LEGISLATIVE DEBATE.

### SPEECH OF MR. WILSON, of Pasquotank,

*On the motion to lay on the table the Resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum; delivered in the Senate, on the 16th of December*, 1834.

Entertaining a hope that the Senate will lay aside these distracting and unprofitable Resolutions, I rise, Mr. Speaker, to move that they be laid on the table. Knowing that the debate must be confined strictly to the motion, I will endeavour to abstain from the consideration of the Resolutions, the postponement of which is the object of this motion. If the remarks I may submit seem for a while to range from the motion, I hope for the indulgence of the Senate, and promise that before I conclude, the relevancy of my observations shall be abundantly apparent. We are the agents of the people, and have assembled in this place for the purpose of executing the trust. Each one of us has a power of attorney from our constituents, wherein is set forth the sum and substance of our agency or duties. The list of duties inscribed on our powers of attorney varies accordingly as we come from different parts of the State. Unfortunately for the State at this time, several questions of a distracting nature divide her citizens. The citizens of the Western part of the State believe themselves aggrieved by the existence of occurrences, which have sprung up among them since the adoption of our State Constitution, and which were not foreseen and provided for by our fathers in the creation of our fundamental law. The East, believing that no real grievance exists among their Western brethren, and that the State Constitution cannot undergo any alterations without hazarding its long tried and well known excellence, have hitherto resisted with great pertinacity all attempts at an alteration. The expediency of providing by law for a general system of Internal Improvement by the Legislature, out of the public treasury—a scheme which has been zealously advocated by many of our most intelligent and estimable citizens in every part of the State, and one which has been opposed with as much zeal and by equal talents both in the East and West—a more equal and just system of taxation—these measures were openly discussed among our constituents in every part of the State, previous to our last elections. These measures are to be found in the list of instructions of every Senator from his constituents. In my power of attorney, I am authorised and empowered to oppose, by all lawful and honorable means, the calling of a Convention, and I am authorised and empowered to oppose any and all amendments that may be offered or proposed to the existing Constitution. In terms equally as clear and binding, am I authorised and empowered to oppose all works of Internal Improvement at the sole expense of the State. I am instructed to use my best efforts to adopt a more equal and just system of taxation. On comparing my list of duties with those of intelligent gentlemen of this Senate from different parts of the State, I find they are authorised to advocate or oppose the same measures with myself, accordingly as their constituents may deem their interests to require. Now I will pause here, and make one single inquiry, and I desire each Senator to consider the question addressed directly to himself: Who among us was instructed to support or oppose these Resolutions? I undertake to say that they were not heard of in more than three counties in the State, and even in those three they were not openly discussed among the people. There is a certain species of legislation which we have to perform here, and which follows as a matter of course, that is never talked of among our constituents. Such is the election of our officers; the judging of the election and qualification of our members; the providing for the current expenses of Government, &c. These matters being inseparable from the existence of this body and the State, and from long usage adopted as standing business, have ceased to be agitated among the people.

What have we done? The Convention bill, upon which gentlemen from the west think the future welfare, if not their political salvation, depends—that bill, which they have, for so many years, so zealously contended, when passed into a law, would give them equal political rights with their eastern brethren—that bill which western gentlemen have for so many years so ably insisted, in the General Assembly and before their constituents, would regenerate and reinvigorate our beloved State, and put her by the side, not only in political, but in commercial importance, of the most flourishing States in the confederacy—that bill which has for so many years agitated the whole State, convulsed this body, and cost our constituents so much treasure—although reported by the appropriate committee, and made the order for this very day, upon the motion of the Senator from Burke, must now be laid aside, set at nought, to make a place for these political Resolutions. Take up this bill when we may, although there may be a majority on either side, yet it will, and, if properly considered, must, take up much time. From the ground it covers, from its great importance, from the zeal of its advocates, from the firmness of its opponents, it must, it will, require much time to be devoted to its consideration.—Ought we not, then, to have entered upon its consideration at as early a period as our organization would have permitted? To precipitate this measure, to run it through in a gallop, will be productive of errors and improprieties in the great fundamental law of the land. To delay or retard the action of the Senate upon this bill, hazards its passage, for the want of time; and, if ultimately rejected, brings detriment to the people, by the increase of the expenses of a long session. Are there no reasons why we should lay aside the consideration of these Resolutions, and enter seriously upon those matters which our constituents have expressly authorized us to perform? The great Central Rail Road from Beaufort to the Mountains, designed to cover a country four hundred miles in extent—a project which its advocates believe will build up within our borders a great Commercial City, turn

our swamps into fields and meadows, our barren plains into mulberry orchards, and cover our hills and valleys and mountains with a happy, peaceful, orderly, and independent yeomanry—a project which its opponents resist because it cannot be carried into execution without imposing upon the people enormous burdens, and without mortgaging the faith of the State—a project believed, by those who resist it, calculated "to fill the land with wonders and cover the people with rags."

A bill for this scheme, visionary as I believe it to be, is now on our table, and has been made to give way for the introduction and discussion of these Resolutions. It is fair to infer that this project, from the intelligence of its advocates, from their zeal, and from their numbers, cannot be with any degree of justice disposed of in any very short period. Is not this a strong additional reason why these Resolutions should be laid on the table in order that we may act upon this bill, which is to be found on the list of our duties? A bill limiting the power of the Judges of Courts of Record in inflicting punishment for contempts, designed to protect the citizens again the abuse of power—a bill subjecting money and legacies in the hands of administrators and executors, belonging to absconding debtors, to be reached by creditors in the State by attachment—a bill defining the duty of patrols, designed to instruct them how far they may punish slaves, and for the better government of our slave population generally. All these, with many other important public bills now on the table, are turned off as useless, in order to make room for these Resolutions; which, immediately on their passage, if they pass at all, are to be sent to Washington City, and which, if discussed and sanctioned, can by no possibility benefit the State of North Carolina to the value of one blade of grass or one grain of corn. Then, I ask, why take up these Resolutions? Why not proceed to act upon those matters which our constituents sent us here to act on? What have we done? Thirty days have we been in session, and not one solitary public bill has been passed. How shall we be able to face our abused constituents, when we return home to give an account of our stewardship? The day will arrive, when we shall be obliged to give a strict account. Let us, for a few moments, revert to our journal, and then stand up before some plain honest constituent at home, with a plain narration of our proceedings in the Senate. We shall be compelled to inform him that we meet here on the 17th day of November, at 12 o'clock. Suppose our honest constituents to to address that anxious inquiry to us, which every tax-paying constituent addresses to his Representative on his return home: What have you done for us? We met at the Governor's House in Raleigh on the 17th day of November, elected our officers, and organized for business. On Thursday we received from the House of Commons a message proposing to elect a Senator in Congress immediately. Objections were raised to this course of proceeding, on the ground that it was usual, in electing the great officers of the State, to appoint a day at some distance ahead, in order that parties might bring out their candidates, and in order that their merits might be ascertained; but, sir, we held the election and elected Mr. Bedford Brown the same day of his nomination. We were determined to despatch business and save time and money. We wanted no idle talk. The next important matter before us, was the election of Public Printer; and such was our determination to serve our constituents with despatch, that we elected Philo White without consuming time to put him in nomination!!! We then went on with the regular business. Here, I apprehend, in our narration to our constituents, modesty and shame will compel us to pause—nay rather to become silent; but, sir, our honest constituents, excited by curiosity, will repeat, in a strong tone of voice, What have you done for us in the thirty days of your session already expired? Truth compels us to answer, we were engaged from day to day in divorcing husbands from their wives, and wives from their husbands—in legitimating and altering names of bastard children—in restoring rouges, who had been publicly scourged at the whipping post, to credit. Such, sir, will be the account of a supporter of these Resolutions. Here then is the whole journal up to this day. What honest constituent would not turn away from such a history of our proceedings with disgust? And yet there is not one of us who dare deny this to be a true account of our proceedings up to this day in the Senate.

Have we, then, stuck to our power of attorney? Have we been employed in the line of our duty? Have we been engaged in the performance of those things which our constituents sent us here to perform? When are we to do our constituents' business? Are all these, Mr. Speaker, not sound reasons why we should let alone these resolutions? Day after day we are told that our State is decaying—her agriculture declining—her young sons of promise and talents leaving her, to seek other and kinder States—her people migrating to the fertile West, not because they are tired of their parent State, but because want, hunger, famine, squalid poverty, stares them in the face: To attest this truth, let any member of this honorable body but take his stand in the main street of this city for one day, and notice the passengers. Now are seen to pass by waggons, carriages, swarms of slaves led on by their enterprizing owners, compelled by a barren soil, heavy State and county taxes, and by federal exactions, to leave his beloved mother State for a more fertile soil in the sunny south. Now, the sturdy yeoman, whose broad shoulders, weather beaten countenance, and shielded hands, attest in the strongest manner that it is not from idleness that he seeks a better home. And now a much more numerous class, led on by sun burned, gaunt looking husbandmen, driving carts, miserably covered, with barefooted wheels, drawn by half starved, unshod nags. Accompanying are their shrivelled, smoke-dried wives, their ragged daughters, and their half clad barefooted and bareheaded children. A horrid picture! but true to the letter. I have seen more than one caravan of this class since I have been in this city. Can we do nothing to stay migration, to induce our people to stay with us?—the wealthy to ornament society—the yeoman to give stability to our institutions—and the poor to become useful laborers and citizens? Is it not our duty to make an effort to do something for these, and for the rest of our people? What advantage will they, or any other portion of our people, derive from a long discussion of these resolutions? At all events, by attending strictly, and despatching those matters which our constituents sent us here to perform with speed, we shall in some small degree relieve the people, by lightening the expenses of this session of our Assembly, and thereby decrease taxation.

These Resolutions have passed the House of Commons, after eight days' debate, and after the expenditure of 6,000 dollars. Here I beg leave, Mr. Speaker, again to ask the Senate, and I desire each member to consider the question directly put to himself—what equivalent is the State to gain by these eight days, and what for these 6,000 dollars? The resolutions have already created a great excitement abroad and in the Assembly. The angry passions have been stirred up—the bloodheated discord has gained possession of the House of Commons; and if they be taken up and discussed here, I fear—awfully fear—that not only eight days more, and another six thousand dollars, will be consumed, but that worse feelings and worse consequences will hereafter result from a further discussion of these wicked and blood-stirring Resolutions. A plague of nine days' duration is said to have fallen from Heaven upon the Grecian camp before ancient Troy. The discussion which, for eight days past, has been going on in the other House, is a plague nearly as mischievous in its consequences as that which fell upon Agamemnon's host. I again ask Senators to aid in averting from this Senate and from the State this direful calamity.

These political excitements spread abroad thro' all the veins of the State with the rapidity of the circulation of the blood through the human system, poison the very fountains of social intercourse, dividing, in their mad career, houses, families, counties, and arraying old friends, sometimes brothers, at others, father and son, mother and daughter—nay, even husband and wife, against each other.—A politician will charge the whole of his family, friends, and sometimes the whole circle of his acquaintance, so highly with political matter, that the least touch will produce a shock, a convulsion, throughout the whole chain. Such, unfortunately, is the situation of our State at this time, that our Federal Executive, in a fortnight's time, can charge full with political electricity the whole State. Seeing, therefore, that our legitimate business is to be neglected—the trust committed to us by our constituents abused and despised—seeing that great detriment will accrue to the people by the useless expenditure of time and money in the debate of these Resolutions—seeing that they are to produce strife and discord, and banish from amongst us that concord and harmony which is so essential to sound legislation—I earnestly solicit the assistance of every member of this Senate to co-operate with me in putting away these mischievous Resolutions.

I could give many other reasons, and sound ones too; but I shall content myself in making but a few more observations, and then conclude. We should endeavor, Mr. Speaker, at all times to spend as little time here as possible; but especially at this session. The ensuing will be one of the hardest years upon our people ever felt in North Carolina. On the sea board, the granary of the State, was raised only a very ordinary crop of grain. Throughout the whole State, not a half of crop of cotton. In the central part of the State, corn, the staff of life, is now actually scarce, while the stock is unfatted. In order to illustrate this fact, I have but to relate an occurrence that took place in this city the other night in the presence of a multitude of witnesses: At 2 o'clock in the morning was heard the terrific cry of fire! fire! fire! In a moment the whole city rushed to the place where the flames were seen and heard crackling towards Heaven. It was the kitchen of an old citizen. Contiguous to the kitchen was a small crib, containing less than fifty bushels of corn. The crowd manifested great solicitude for the preservation of the old gentleman's dwelling house, and the abode of comfort; but the old gentleman directed his whole efforts to the saving of the crib, and was frequently heard to cry out, in the most piteous and imploring strains, let alone my dwelling house, but save, gentlemen, for God's sake, save, save my corn and fodder. The contents of the crib were the reward of the culture of his exhausted soil in an unpropitious year. Should we, Mr. Speaker, in this hard year, add to the burthens of the people by protracting this session sixteen days in the discussion of these Resolutions? These sixteen days will cost the State 12,000 dollars. Instead of endeavoring to make provisions for our constituents, we are daily eating them up, by increasing their burthens. Now, for one moment, let us inquire whether these Resolutions are not mischievous in themselves? What are they? Disguise them as you will, their direct tendency is to flatter the vanity of the President, to disgrace one of our most distinguished men, by displacing him from the councils of the nation, or to compel him to commit the horrible crime of perjury.—Will their discussion make the State produce one more blade of fodder, or one more ear of corn, than would have been produced had these Resolutions never been brought forward? Will the discussion of them bring honor or profit to the State? Will her character be at all elevated abroad by their adoption? Can we, by these Resolutions, resuscitate our languishing agriculture, stay the tide of emigration from our State, build up a sound state of public and private morals, a wise and prudent administration of our laws?—Will they ease our burthens, pay our taxes, make our roads good? Will their discussion and passage add to the dignity of the Senate, or to the reputation of any of its members? Then, I ask, if the State cannot gain, but will be the loser by their discussion in this House—if the Senate cannot add to its dignity, nor any member to his reputation—why, why should we undertake to do that which the people gave us no authority to perform? In the spirit of good feeling, I ask Senators to pause before they enter upon this distracting subject; for I fear, before it is closed, if once commenced, we shall all have cause to regret its introduction. I wish, Mr. Speaker, to interfere with no man's pleasure, and if gentlemen wish to remain here, eating fried pork for breakfast, and dining on poor Turkey, I hope they will be gratified in their taste at their own, and not at their constituents' expense. When we have finished those matters which our constituents ordered us in our power of attorney to do, and, in the language of the farmer, when we have cleansed the old ditches, trimmed up the hedge-rows, and repaired the fences of our beloved State, let us, without entering upon these political Resolutions, which are intended to further the views and designs of office-seekers, return with clear consciences, clean hearts, and honest countenances, to our constituents.

*Matrimonial Ladder.*—Sir Jonah Barrington, in giving some advice to fair damsals, when first nourishing the tender passion, describes what he calls the matrimonial ladder, which he says consists of eight steps viz: 1. Attention; 2. Flirtation; 3. Courtship; 4. Breaking the ice; 5. Popping the question; 6. The negociation; 7. The ceremony; 8. *The Repentance.*

## POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

### LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

[*Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.*]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1834.

While the political farce of celebrating the payment of the Public Debt and the Battle of New-Orleans together on the 8th Jan. (an admirable ad captandum movement, however) is preparing here, a political tragedy is also carried on, by the same *democratic* party, which must awaken in every patriot mind the most serious apprehensions for the institutions of our country. I allude not, now, to the Proclamation—or the Force Bill—or the removal of the Deposites—or the seizure of the Treasury—or the principles of the Protest—or even to the desire of the President to involve the country in a war: no, all these, monstrous and outrageous as they are, neither filled the measure of Executive usurpation, nor laid the Constitution completely at his feet. There was one thing wanting yet to cap the climax of imperial authority, and to establish a monarchy in fact under the mere guise and semblance of a constitutional republic—and that was *the total prostration and degradation of the Senate.* And this is the work that is now going on, and the great object for which all the power and machinery of *the party* are employed in every section of the Union. Yes, here is a party, calling itself *democratic*, who are preparing to celebrate the payment of the Public Debt and the victory at New Orleans, on the one hand, while, on the other, they not only support the President in all the abuses and assumptions of authority above referred to, but are actually laboring to consummate and perfect the whole, by the total subversion of the Constitution, through the virtual destruction of the Senate. As long as the Senate remained firm and independent, there was still some hope—there was still a barrier between liberty and despotism—there was still an ark to which the genius of the Constitution might flee for safety, and find a refuge from the storm. But now that barrier is to be destroyed—that very Ararat of freedom is to be swept away—and the time seems fast approaching when we shall literally have nothing left of Liberty or the Constitution, but the mere empty name and outward form. The House is the President's already—put the Senate also under him, and his power is complete. He will then be a monarch to all intents and purposes, and the Legislature will have nothing to do but to register his edicts and to execute his will. And this is the thing that is now to be accomplished! The edict has gone forth. The royal order has been issued. No independent Senator shall keep his seat. No man who dares to stand up for the Constitution against Executive invasions of that instrument, shall be permitted to remain in Congress. The President will have none but subservient tools, and devoted partizans—he who dares to think for himself, or to consult his duty to the country, must be driven from the capitol! And, accordingly, *the party* is every where in motion to execute this order, and endeavoring to gratify the ambition and complete the power of the despot, by laying the Senate at his feet. By several of the State Legislatures, Resolutions have already been adopted, requiring Senators to rescind their votes upon the Resolution passed by the Senate at its last session, declaring the removal of the Deposites, by the President, a violation of the Constitution. Similar Resolutions are now before the Legislatures of some other States, and one Legislature in particular (that of Alabama) has actually adopted Resolutions commanding a Senator to resign his seat! Can man-worship go further than this? or can any thing be conceived more utterly degrading to the character, and destructive of the just rights and constitutional power of the Senate? The important question, then, arises, (and why do not the Whig papers every where boldly and openly discuss it?) has a State Legislature a right to require a Senator to rescind a vote, or to require him positively to resign? Is he responsible to the Legislature, or *to the People?* And if such assumptions as these be acquiesced in by Senators, or sanctioned by the people, do they not lead equally and directly to the destruction of the power of the people on the one hand, and of the rights of Senators, and the dignity of the Senate, on the other?

[*Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.*]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1835.

The war upon the Judiciary is already opened. The light troops and pioneers of the administration have made their appearance in the field, and the whole drilled phalanx of the House will soon be pressing on in their path. A resolution was yesterday offered in the House, providing that the Committee on the Judiciary be instruced to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to limit the service of the Judges of the Supreme and Judicial Courts to a term of years. The question of consideration being put, it was determined in the negative, owing to the temporary absence of some of the collar members. But to-day the Tories mustered in their strength, and the question, being again called up, was decided in the affirmative.—It occasioned some discussion, but the House proceeding to other business, it was laid over. This movement is but a primary step in the systematic attack planned against the Judiciary. In order that the powers of government may be more effectually concentrated in the hands of the President, or, in the words of General Jackson, that the government may be reduced to a "simple machine," his adherents are resolved to weaken and degrade the Judicial branch, and to make a new inroad upon the Constitution. That this is their motive, they do not even attempt to conceal. They will not be able to do more this session than to obtain a report from the Committee in their favor. In the mean time, the pensioned presses will be instructed to urge on the attack, and to manufacture articles according to order to the disparagement of the Judiciary, so that by the time of the assembling of the next Congress, the public mind may be in a degree reconciled to the proposed measure of demolition.

*Extract of a letter from Davidson County:*

"I cannot express how deeply I am mortified at the passage of Dr. Potts's Resolutions, instructing Senator Mangum. I sincerely hope he will turn a deaf ear to the instructions, until the People sanction the course the Legislature has pursued. Davidson is a thorough going Whig county. I understand a meeting is shortly to be held at Lexington, for the purpose of disapproving the Resolutions above mentioned, and requesting Mr. Mangum to hold on until he is instructed by the People. We of the West think that, if the voice of the People could be heard, a large majority would be found to sustain Mr. Mangum."—*Raleigh Register.*

*From the Raleigh Star.*

### THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—MR. HAYWOOD'S PROTEST.

Not the least singular of the productions of the present day is this protest, and we believe that the legislative annals of this country may in vain be searched for its parallel. It is a good deal like a lady's letter: the most important matter is reserved for the postscript. Mr. Haywood sets out by complaining that the friends of the resolutions did not give them such a form and shape as suited the delicate palates of him and his coadjutors. Indeed! Did Mr. Haywood and the Caucus which determined on introducing the resolutions instructing Judge Mangum, go to those opposed to them to inquire how they should be drawn up? Or did they not refuse to permit any alteration in the first of those resolutions, although, by so doing, they might have commanded for it a larger vote? Unless we have been misinformed, Mr. Haywood himself remarked that he would not have consented to the correction of even a grammatical inaccuracy. How ridiculous would it have been for the opposition to have protested against them on such a ground!

But these protestors did not understand the subject! Strange confession this for a gentleman who arrogated to be a leader—who is familiarly known as the *wire-worker!*

Here is a subject which has been debated in both Houses of Congress for several years, as well as in the public prints—a subject which has been thoroughly discussed—which was brought directly to the consideration of the Assembly in the Governor's Annual Message—which was referred to a Committee; and yet this leader of party is unacquainted with the subject! He was waiting to be enlightened with regard to it by the report of the committee! "Are you there, old Truepenny?"—Thereby hangs a tale, which we may at some time unfold. We believe that no one *knew* better than Mr. Haywood that this report would hardly be forthcoming, and that the subject was to be given the go-by by a sort of *parliamentary legerdemain.*

But what are the difficulties connected with this subject, which have so puzzled our protesters, and which have induced them to represent a portion of the party in the truly enviable light of ignoramuses? These lands were either ceded to the Union by the States which held them, or they were acquired by the common treasure of all the States. In the acts of cession it is distinctly stated that they are to be applied to the public debt, and were afterwards to be held as a common fund for the benefit of all the States. They were to form a trust fund in the hands of the General Government.—They were to be applied to no other use or purpose whatever. Congress, instead of complying with this solemn injunction, has been in the habit of giving them to the States in which they are situated for any and every purpose. These resolutions affirm that any act by which they shall be ceded to the new States, would be an act of injustice; and that any reduction of the minimum price would be highly injurious to the old States. They go on further to declare that they ought to be distributed among the States in proportion to their general charge and expenditure, or at least according to their federal population. Now we humbly submit, that these are plain, distinct propositions, which even the most obtuse can understand either for approval or condemnation. The public debt has been paid. We have all seen the jubilee and glorification which has taken place at Washington on the occasion. The first great object of the cession has been accomplished. The Tariff question has been settled, and the duties on imports furnish an amount more than sufficient for an economical administration of the government—quite as much as we like to see placed at the disposal of any Administration wherewith to electioneer. What more just or equitable, indeed what other just and equitable disposition can be made of the proceeds of these lands, than that recommended in these resolutions? And how will these protesters be able to reconcile to their constituents this sacrifice of the interest of N. Carolina, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars per annum, on the altar of party? We see our citizens daily leaving us by hundreds and thousands—we see our wealth, enterprize, and talent, flowing on a broad, rapid, and never ceasing current of emigration, to the Valley of the Mississippi; and yet these gentlemen are willing that the means of resuscitating our condition should be surrendered; and, as if the drain upon us was not sufficiently exhausting, to make it more so, by reducing the price of the public lands, thereby diminishing the value of the property of their constituents! The subterfuges by which they hope to escape shall not avail them. The substitute proposed by one of the protesters, is the most happy exhibition (save some of the productions of the master of that school himself) of *Van Burenism*, that we have seen. It means nothing, and expresses nothing. There is an IF to every thing. *If* it be constitutional, then we wish so and so; and *if* it be not, then another way.

We have said that this protest—this non-descript, for it is neither beast nor fowl—was like a lady's letter. The real object is revealed in the postscript. The protesters protest against these resolutions being considered instructions to Mr. Senator Brown. Does the shoe pinch ye in that quarter, gentlemen? And why are not these resolutions to be considered as instructions? Because some who voted for them denied the right of the Assembly to instruct—because some in debate said they were not instructions—because they were introduced late in the session, and some members had obtained leave of absence. Now these are mighty reasons truly, coming from the quarter they do. These protesters have heretofore asserted broadly the right of the Legislature to instruct. One of them labored to prove it in his speech. The proposition was laid down in the broadest terms. The leader in the Senate said it was an inherent right. But, it seems, all this was merely intended for the occasion. It is mighty good law when my bull has gored your ox; but when the contrary is the fact, these protesters, with great gravity say, Oh! that is a different affair—that alters the case. The assembly have not an unqualified right. Its validity depends upon those who voted for it, and the time of its introduction. The public acts of the Legislature are not to be taken as they appear on the legislative record; but these protesters are to be allowed to give in parol testimony to contradict—to "expunge." We really think that Mr. Haywood himself (the others are excusable, if they will put in their plea) must be ashamed of this ridiculous nonsense.

So far as these resolutions express the public will—so far as they may speak the opinions of the people of North Carolina—in so far should they be regarded by our Senators. It is not pretended that the Legislature have a right to instruct, because that implies a remedy whereby to enforce obedience. But no one, we believe, denied or will deny its right to express its opinions upon any and every subject. The Senator can take the responsibility of acting accordingly, or not, and he will be answerable for the manner of his action in due time. If, as we have understood to be Mr. Brown's opinion, he is bound to obey the wishes of the State, no matter how ascertained, we think he can be at no loss what those wishes are.

They were passed, even though it was late in the session, by a decisive and overwhelming majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, and they received the votes of the majority of the whole Legislature.

It will be observed, too, that they differ essentially from the resolutions in regard to Mr. Mangum. They do not direct Mr. Brown to degrade himself—to expunge any act; but they are declaratory of the opinions of those who passed them upon a measure of great national importance—one in which North Carolina has a deep, an inalienable interest, considering it in all its bearings.

Your writings, contortions, and *doublings*, are in vain. Repentance comes too late. The chalice is returned to your lips, gentlemen, and you must drain it to the dregs. We hazard little in saying that Mr. BROWN sighs at the reflection that it cannot afford even a Lethean draught for him. How cheerfully would he now consent to "expunge" from the record all traces of "the instructions" to Mr. MANGUM and HIMSELF!

"Peace and animosity to the militia of Rhode Island" was a toast drunk by a Major-General at a "training day," in that spirited little commonwealth; and that state of things appears to be realized among the followers of the faithful in Pennsylvania. The most belligerent pacification, the most heterogeneous unanimity, reigns in that region. There is no end to the loving [illegible] there exhibited. The "great republicans" are living in such admirable domestic bliss, that they seem willing to do any thing for each other, even to the cutting each other's political throats. But nobody dispute, hereafter, that Philadelphia is emphatically the "city of brotherly love." Pennsylvania is all honey in that peaceable metropolis, so far, at least, as Jacksonism is concerned; and whoever has noted the endearments manifested in the late proceedings of that party, must acknowledge the justice of the remark.

One branch of that beautiful party swears allegiance to the present Governor Wolf, and insists with utter urgency that he shall be re-elected.—The other party are frantic for the election of Mr. Muhlenburg; and, by the way, this is believed to be the true Van Buren party—the only genuine Simon Pure. Very well. There is to be a Convention at Harrisburg, for the purpose of relieving the people from the drudgery of deciding who they prefer for the office. The two high contending parties met in Philadelphia on Monday night for the purpose of appointing delegates to their Convention, and, not being able to agree upon delegates, they first bandied hard words, and then bandied hard blows—fell incontinently to clawing—and finally chose duplicate delegates. Which will be recognised at Harrisburg is more than we know, and (if it is not illnatured to say so) more than we care.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

[*From the Boston Atlas.*]

*Judge McLean in Ohio.*—The last received Clairsville Journal and Enquirer contains the following paragraph in reference to the nomination of Judge McLean:

"The Whig members of the Legislature, it will be seen, have signed an address to the people of the United States, recommending the nomination of John McLean as a candidate for the Presidency. What new strength Judge McLean will receive from this step of his Whig friends in the Legislature of Ohio, remains to be seen. As far as we are concerned, we can only say, that we feel no better prepared now to render him our support than we were previous to this recommendation.—If he shall be the choice of the opposition—of those who are honestly engaged in restoring our government to what it was under former administrations—*if the principles for which we have contended find an advocate in the gentleman recommended*—our course is a plain one. We shall await, however, a further development of public sentiment, AND OF HIS VIEWS, before we commit ourselves."

Till we have a further development of Judge McLean's views—what right have we to suppose him to be a WHIG!

One of the most dangerous movements of the reigning party is that of instructing Senators to vote to erase from the Journals of the Senate the resolutions of Mr. Clay respecting the Public Deposites. The Globe has repeatedly declared the necessity of abridging the power of the Senate, and of bending it subservient at the foot of the throne. This movement of instructions looks like a part of a scheme to bring the Senate into contempt. It is stretch enough for a Legislature to claim the right to direct the vote of the Senators on matters of general legislation; but to go beyond this, and claim the right of deciding the questions of dignity and decorum which may arise between the different departments, is indeed reducing the Senate to an Automaton. We trust that this monstrous perversion of the right of instruction will bring the whole doctrine into contempt. A vote of instruction to prevent a Senator from the exercise of self-respect!—*Conn. Jour.*

*From the Richmond Whig.*

*Questions for the Washington Globe.*—Did Gen. Jackson ever pronounce the members of the Tennessee Legislature, who voted for the incorporation of a *State Bank*, "a damn'd pack of perjured scoundrels"—saying they had taken an oath to support the Constitution, and that no other Bank except a *United States Bank* could be constitutional? And in consequence of this denunciation, was any petition ever made to the said Legislature to change the name of a certain little village in that State which had been named after the General? Such has been the information of *An honest inquirer after the truth in relation to this matter.*

When Lord Chancellor Bacon was upon the bench, a criminal by the name of Hogg craved his Lordship's mercy, as being nearly related. "You are mistaken," replied the Chancellor, a Hogg is not Bacon till hung up, which operation will soon be performed on you.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

# THE CAROLINIAN.

## SALISBURY:

**Saturday Morning, January 31, 1835.**

### THE CONVENTION.

The 12th section of the Act passed at the late session of the Legislature, concerning a Convention, requires the Governor "to cause said Act to be published, until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the State." In conformity with that provision, a copy of the Act has been sent us by the Executive; and, although the compensation for publishing it ($10) will hardly pay for the *ink* it will *use up*, we shall cheerfully insert it, in consideration of its importance to the public.

We have heard that there is some dissatisfaction, in the West, with the 8th section of the Act, which allows each County in the State two Delegates to the Convention. It is apprehended that, as the Eastern counties, which are more numerous than the Western, will, by this arrangement, have a majority in the Convention, they will be able to modify the Constitution in a manner that will be less acceptable to the West than are the existing provisions of that instrument.

But an attentive consideration of the 10th and 13th sections will dispel this apprehension. The 10th requires the Delegates to *take an oath* to make certain alterations and amendments to the Constitution, which are specified in the 1st 2nd and 3d articles of the 13th section. These three articles, but more especially the first two of them, relate to the future basis of representation in the Legislature, which has always been the *chief object* of the West in desiring a Convention. It will, of course, be observed, that on these points the Convention will have no discretion—they *must* act, and act in the manner prescribed, provided the majority of voters at the election in April ratify the Act of the Legislature.

It will further be observed that the Convention has a discretion to propose, or not propose, as may seem expedient, the amendments designated in all the subsequent articles, including those in the Supplemental Act.

But the Western Counties have still another security. The Convention can only *propose* amendments; these must be submitted, for ratification, to the *People of the State*—that is to say, to the qualified voters.—And, as the Western counties contain a majority of those voters, they will have the final control over the whole matter. If they like the proposed amendments, they will of course adopt them; if they do not like them, they can reject.

In making Constitutions, or in modifying them, it cannot be expected that every provision should be acceptable to all persons. It is indispensably necessary, as in making all other kinds of bargains—for a Constitution is nothing more than a bargain, or contract—that the contracting parties should reciprocally yield something. Otherwise, no society or community could ever be formed, except by force; and that would reduce man again to a state of barbarity.

If any person entertains such serious objections to any part or parts of the proposed amendments, as may induce him to prefer the Constitution, in its present shape, to what it would be as modified, our columns are free, and we invite discussion and inquiry. Let every question be openly and fully canvassed; but let us not, now that we have it in our power to settle this distracting subject, suffer slight causes to throw us back, and put it out of our power to obtain any change except by revolution.

We believe that, if the Convention meets, and changes the basis of representation, a brighter day will dawn upon North Carolina than has ever been witnessed since the recognition of American Independence.

Sincere in this belief, we ardently hope that every man who feels an interest in the character and the prosperity of the State will exert his influence to effect the amendments.

### "INSTRUCTIONS" REVOKED!

OHIO.—After considerable debate, the following Preamble and Resolutions were passed, in the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, on the 12th instant, by 40 votes to 28:

"Whereas certain Resolutions passed the last General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 2d day of January, 1834, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to prevent the re-chartering of the Bank of the United States—to sustain the Administration in its removal of the Public Deposites—and to oppose the passage of a Land Bill containing the principles adopted in the Act upon that subject which passed at the second session of the twenty-third Congress: And whereas this General Assembly believe the Right of Instruction belongs properly to the People, and that it is an abuse of that right whenever the Legislature instruct contrary to the popular will—and, believing that the aforesaid Instructions are not in accordance with that will:

"Therefore,

"*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Preamble and Resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, on the foregoing subjects, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded.

"*Resolved*, That, by the adoption of the foregoing resolution, it is not intended to express an opinion favorable to the re-charter of the United States Bank.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

The above is a practical commentary on the doctrine of Instruction, and is worth a volume of speeches and essays. If the right of instruction in the State Legislatures does not imply the duty of the Senators to obey, it amounts to nothing, and its exercise is mere idle officiousness. If it does imply the duty of the Senators to obey instructions, then the Senate of the U. States is a fraud upon those States which adopted the Constitution under the persuasion that Senators were to hold their seats for six years. For it is evident that the tenure of the Senatorial term may be rendered more precarious, by this *Right of Instruction*, than the tenure of the Representative branch. And the State Legislatures, which were intended for State legislation exclusively, become, in fact, one branch of the National Legislature.

The consequence will be an annual fluctuation in the policy of the United States, and the destruction of that body—the Senate—which was designed to check the other departments of the Government, and to defend the Sovereignty of the States.

Our late Legislature passed a set of resolutions instructing Judge Mangum;—possibly, and we think probably, the next Legislature will contain a majority of members differing in sentiment from those who passed these resolutions. If such should be the case, we may expect to see our next Assembly *rescinding* the measures of the last, and, like the present Legislature of Ohio, passing sentence of condemnation upon their predecessors. Is such a state of things desirable? Is domestic tranquillity to be preserved in this way? Are factions and popular tumults to be thus kept down or allayed? Is the Constitution to be preserved by such an indirect but certain process of subversion?

These are grave and important questions for the consideration of a free people. Let them look well to the current events and passing signs of the times! Let them awake speedily from their apathy, and act with promptness and determination in defence of their rights and of the Constitution under which they hold those rights, or they may awake, ere long, to a bloody struggle for liberty—or, what is even worse, to witness the calm of a fixed despotism.

☞ *Hear Him!*—We copy the following article from the Western (Franklin, Tennessee,) Weekly Review:

"*South Carolina Compromise.*—The patriotic and talented editor of the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer protests, as every American freeman should protest, solemnly and earnestly, against the miscalled compromise recently adopted by the parties in South Carolina. Let the Union men look well to it;—they have been basely betrayed by a kiss. The olive branch promised peace, but beneath its leaves lay hid the sting of death. The dark heresies and the destroying doctrines of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98, are now triumphant in that State: but their syren song of State Rights and Peaceable Remedies cannot lull to sleep the patriotism of the People. Thousands and tens of thousands of the freemen of America have sworn, upon the altars of our National Union, eternal and uncompromising hostility to the principles of Nullification; and their voice must and shall be heard. We pray the Nullifiers to pause. *The temple of State Sovereignty can only be erected on the ruins of liberty;* and the bloody footprints of its misguided worshippers, upon our broken and trampled Constitution, alone will mark the pathway to its gates. For the principles of Nullification, we can only promise that they will ever receive the bitter scorn and condemnation of every freeman who prizes the liberties won for him by the brave old soldiers of the Revolution;—and for the leaders of the heresy, should they unfortunately triumph, they will only figure with those whose names are recorded on the darkest pages of the world's eventful story, as the successful assassins of constitutional liberty."

Horrible! Why, the man must be beside himself—positively *mad!* Or, at the best, one would think that when he indited the above article he had just awakened from a disturbed sleep in which some "raw-head and bloody-bones," under the assumed name of Nullification, had "rowed him up Salt-River" to its utmost source. He rants and raves about *the rightful remedy*, in a way that quite chills our blood!

But let our brother console himself—Nullification is very harmless even in its most vigorous action; but at present it slumbers in peace—and long may its friends be without a cause for arousing it! If, however, such cause should occur, and they should have a call for its presence in Tennessee, we assure the Editor of the Review that he will find his imaginary "monster" to be as "gentle as any sucking dove."

With regard to the South Carolina Compromise, let our Tennessee friend be content—the Union-men knew what they were doing. Truth cleared away the mists of prejudice from their minds, and they had the magnanimity to acknowledge its powerful influence.

### SELECT TOASTS

*Given at the Glorification Humbug Dinner at Washington on the 8th of January.*

By Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the General Land Office.—*Our Country and its Government:* No debt; no direct taxes; no monopolies; no surplus legislation; no pension list, and no offices for life.

Rather extraordinary this for an office-holder! If Mr. Hayward was in earnest, he is too honest to be in such company as he delivered the sentiment to;—if he intended merely to quiz his hearers, (as we shrewdly suspect,) he was cruel. There *is* truth in wine.

By Col. A. L. Roumfort, of Pennsylvania.—*Martin Van Buren:* The *burine* that will engrave, in indelible characters, VICTORY on the escutcheon of democracy, in 1836.

We thank thee for the *pun*, Colonel!—for, to say the truth, 'Van' has been played upon until it is as threadbare as are the prospects of the little Kinder-*hooker* himself. It may be true that he will engrave "Victory" upon the successful banner in 1836.—His eleventh-hour-ism is well known, and his love of office will induce him to do any dirty work to secure it;—that he may be a *tool* in the hands of others, we doubt not—but that he will be the master-workman, we cannot believe.

By R. T. Lytle, Member of Congress from Ohio.—*Ohio:* A slumbering giant in 1834. At the touch of the "*Magician's*" wand she will start up, in 1836, and, in the full vigor of her mighty energies, show *all* her muscle.

This is a very *little* toast!—stuff, fustian, mere guess work, and hard guessing at that! It is a pity for Mr. Lytle that he could'nt wave the "Magician's" wand over his district when he magnanimously resigned his seat in the present Congress for the purpose of again becoming a candidate for it, and when he was opposed by a self-nominated man, over whom he succeeded by only 48 votes. He had lost his seat in the next Congress; and nothing but the true magnanimity of his political opponents, who declined going against him during his unexpired term, enabled him to be at the Glorification Dinner.

By the Hon. S. R. Hobbie, Assistant Postmaster-General.—*The Sword and the Purse:* In the hands of Andrew Jackson, the means of vanquishing our invaders and discharging our national debt.

To say that this toast was given by a hanger-on of the Post-Office Department, is enough. The spirit of it is the *hobby*, too, upon which many an unworthy man has ridden into office and retained it at the expense of the people's money.

N.B. The reason that Mr. Barry did not mention any thing about the National Debt, in his speech and toast at the dinner, is thought to be fact, that, as his Department is so much involved, the whole subject of the *payment of debts* is peculiarly distressing to him. We marvel that his Assistant did not have more regard for the soreness of his betters—we opine that his *purse* was worse than a two-edged *sword* to the feelings of the Postmaster-General.

By Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina.—Old Rip may well be *asleep* amid the tumult and disorder of Nullification; but he is always *awake* when the contest is for liberty and republican principles.

Last, and—least. This is a prodigious sentiment—and there's no disputing it. Prejudice and fiction are so combined, that we conclude, in relation to it, to say just what is deserves—nothing!

☞ *Washington Letters.*—Extracts from the Letters of two "Washington Correspondents," will be found in a preceding column. They contain matter of great importance, and merit the serious consideration of every friend of our political institutions.

☞ *A* ROYAL *Auctioneer, "By Authority."*—The Committee on Agriculture, in the Senate of the United States, (of which Mr. Brown is Chairman,) lately introduced a resolution "directing the President of the United States to sell, at public auction, the Lion and two Horses presented to him by the Emperor of Morocco."

A debate took place on this proposition for directing the President to "sell out," in the course of which several amendments to the resolution were proposed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen proposed that the Lion be given to the proprietor of Peale's Museum in the city of New York, and that the horses be presented to the Agricultural Society of the State of New York. Mr. Porter proposed that they should be sold at auction in the city of Washington; but withdrew the motion, saying that "the Government" *Lion* was enough in that city. Mr. Poindexter moved that the President present the Lion to Louis Philippe of France. Mr. Buchanan opposed the motion, jocularly remarking that it would be a declaration of war at once. Mr. Moore said he was opposed to the Lion being given to any institution in New York;—he had no partiality for that quarter; he neither desired to give that State a Lion, or take a *Lion* from it for the nation.

After a good deal of very amusing discussion, during which both the Senators and spectators frequently gave way to hearty laughter, the resolution was amended to read as follows, and thus passed:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be directed to present the Lion to any institution, person, or persons, whom he may designate; and cause the two Horses to be sold at public auction, in the city of Washington, on the last Saturday of February 1835."

☞ *Post-Office 'Reform.'*—In the Official List of "Post-Offices established and discontinued, and Offices the names of which have been changed, since the first of July last," published in the Globe, we find the following items of "Reform" in North Carolina:

Granville County—Asylum Post-Office discontinued.
Carteret—Bordensville P. O. discontinued.
Cabarrus—Buckhead P. O. discontinued.
Stokes—Chesnut Ridge and Muddy Creek P. Offices both discontinued.
Mecklenburg—Findlaysville and Ranaldsburg P. O. both discontinued.
Sampson—Lisborne P. O. discontinued.
Lenoir—Mosely Hall P. O. established.
Macon—McConnell's Store P. Office changed to the name of Sandy Bottom.
Davidson—Harmony P. O. discontinued.
Rockingham—Paynesville P. O. discontinued.
Surry—Westfield P. O. established.

☞ *Another Affair of.....Honor!*—The Washington Globe, of the 24th instant, says:

"A DUEL was fought yesterday, in this neighborhood, by Mr. Wise, of the House of Representatives, (from Virginia,) and Mr. Coke, his predecessor in Congress. Mr. Coke was shot through the arm. The quarrel which led to this unpleasant affair, we understand, arose in the course of the canvass between the parties two years ago. Mr. Coke was the challenger."

☞ *A thumping dividend.*—The Managers of the "Experimental Rail-Road Company," in Raleigh, have declared a profit-dividend of *twenty-five per cent.* for the last six months! The Experimental Rail-Road leads from the Capitol, in Raleigh, to a stone-quarry within one mile of the city; and has thus far proved a most lucky "*experiment*" for those who own stock in it. Who can say that a Rail-Road from the mountains to the sea-board would not yield as large a profit?

☞ A writer over the signature of "Jefferson," in the last Raleigh Register, nominates the Hon. William Gaston, of this State, for the next Presidency.

☞ *Whig National Convention.*—The Whigs of Mississippi lately held a State Convention at Jackson, in that State, for the purpose of taking measures to bring forward a Whig candidate for the next Presidency. The papers state that this Convention combined as much intelligence as ever assembled on any occasion in Mississippi. After warm opposition, a resolution was passed, by a large majority, recommending the meeting of a National Whig Convention at Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, whose duty it shall be to nominate suitable persons for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. The Mississippi Convention appointed delegates to the one proposed at Pittsburg.

☞ *Liberality.*—A resolution lately passed the Legislature of Georgia, appropriating $3,000 for the education of the Deaf and Dumb of that State, and $10,000 for the erection of a Southern Asylum, whenever two other States shall unite in the project.

☞ It has been said, and we think with truth, that this is peculiarly the age in which the condition of man is meliorated and made supportable. The numberless societies which have sprung up with the especial view of ridding life of all its harsher features, have accomplished wonders; but we look to a Society which is in the "full tide of successful experiment" in Richmond, for much more signal success in the good cause, than any thing that has as yet been accomplished by the philanthropists. We see a notice, in the Richmond Whig, that the "*Wooing-Cooing-Billing-and-Matrimonial-Society*" of that city intend to give a Ball on Valentine's Day. If this fraternity do not succeed in smoothing off the rough edges of diffidence among the gentlemen, and false modesty among the ladies, of the Metropolis of Virginia, we shall despair for the hopes of the bachelors and spinsters of that Ancient Commonwealth.

☞ *Melancholy case!*—A N. York paper tells the following story of the sad effects of a typographical blunder which found its way into print. The Editor relates it in such a careless good-natured manner, that we could hope he foresaw a probable fulfilment of his concluding wish in the widow's behalf.

"We have now before us a letter from the widow of a man who, it was believed, hung himself solely on account of our having begun his name with the wrong letter, in recording the unparalleled achievement of raising a forked radish, wuich, when properly dressed and ornamented with whiskers, passed for a regular dandy. The widow reproaches us bitterly for our carelessness; but the only amends we can make is to wish her a second husband equally eminent for raising forked radishes."

*A new Definition.*—A young lady being lately on an examination as to her proficiency in the science of grammar, was asked why the noun *bachelor* is singular? She replied, with great apparent candor, "Because it is very singular they don't get *married*."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1835.

The President held his annual levee to-day; the east room, the oval room, and the green room, were crowded with throngs of visiters. The White House has rarely presented a more enlivening sight. A long row of carriages was drawn up in front, and the steps of the mansion were blockaded partly by boys and partly by *gentlemen* from the neighboring Rail Road and Canal. A friend who witnessed the spectacle, has sent me a description, which I will give you in his own words:

"My curiosity to be present at one of these assemblies, of which I had heard so much, overcame my political prejudices, which I confess are none of the mildest, and with the passport of a lady upon my arm, I entered the anteroom. A fine band of musicians were here stationed, who struck up Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and other patriotic tunes, to the manifest delight of a number of youthful amateurs who surrounded them, and who greeted them with turbulent applause.

As I approached the oval room, I beheld the President shaking hands with the company, who, after the customary congratulations of the day, passed into another apartment. I was borne onward by the current, together with my fair companion, and after undergoing the usual introduction, we moved towards the East room. The crowd here was so dense, that it was with difficulty we could make our way to the opposite side; and such an assemblage! At one moment we were jostled by an honest son of the Emerald Isle, and the next a foreign minister in his court dress would brush by us. Here was an Indian chief, with his face daubed with red paint, and there an antiquated belle, with cheeks blushing with rouge. Here were children gazing delightedly on the novel scene, and there was age tottering under the weight of fourscore years. Here was Mr. Van Buren with his white kid gloves, and there was Terry O'Flaherty with his trusty shilelah grasped in his naked hand.—Here was a Tory, and there was a Whig. Here was a fellow who looked very much as if he were not born to be drowned, and there was an honest man. Here was Amos Kendall, and there was Mr. ——. A fair proportion of beauty was present, and an unnecessary proportion of ugliness. I did not see the French minister in attendance. He has good reasons for having been absent. I quited the motly scene, with my curiosity perfectly satisfied as to the character of a Presidential levee."

*From the Raleigh Register.*

*The Episcopal School.*—We are happy to say that the Second Session of this Institution has commenced under the most flattering prospects; there being now 87 Pupils, and the number daily increasing. We have the pleasure to add, that the fears which have been entertained that the present Rector, Mr. Cogswell, would resign his charge and accept the Professorship offered him in the South-Carolina College, at Columbia, are without foundation. This gentleman, we are authorised to say, has declined that appointment, and feels entirely identified with the Institution over which he now presides, of which he is in a great measure the Parent, and which we hope and believe he will make one of the most useful in this country.

*From the Southern Churchman.*

### MEETING OF THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

The meeting of this Society took place on Wednesday last, and, though not so numerously attended as on some former occasions, was yet sufficiently large to occupy nearly all the seats in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

At 7 o'clock the venerable President of the Society, Chief Justice Marshall, took the chair, and called the meeting to order. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. D. I. Burr. This Report had much interesting matter in it, particularly the view taken of the want of efficacy in the law making an appropriation for transporting free people of color to Africa, but restraining it to those who were free before the passage of that law. We agree with the Board, that the beneficence of the Legislature should be extended to all who might be emancipated for the purpose of emigration. The Report of the Treasurer showed the receipts during the last year to have been upwards of $1,000.

Several resolutions were offered to the Society by various gentlemen, especially Mr. Maxwell, the Senator from Norfolk, repudiating the charge, so frequently made at the North by the friends of Abolition, that the Society had the effect of perpetuating Slavery in the South. This resolution was supported by Mr. M., in his usual happy and forcible manner. The Rev. Mr. Plumer, too, offered a resolution, stating that the Colonization Society occupied a middle ground, upon which all the friends of the African race could meet; and that, therefore, it was calculated to strengthen the bonds of this Union; and sustained it in an address which called forth much applause. An interesting letter from Liberia was read by Mr. James, who offered a resolution expressing the sense of the meeting on the great importance of the new settlements now making on the coasts of Africa. Other resolutions were offered, and remarks made, by several gentlemen; but, as we hope in our next to give a more perfect account of the proceedings of the meeting, we must content ourselves with this brief notice. We believe, upon the whole, that there has seldom been a meeting of the Society, when the proceedings have been attended with more interest. After the election of officers, the meeting adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 21, 1835.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening last. The Hon. Henry Clay, and the Hon. Charles F. Mercer, presided. The attendance of Delegates from various parts of the Union was large, and the crowd of auditors, both male and female, was unusually great—filling not only the Hall and lobbies, but the galleries. Several eloquent addresses were delivered, of a most judicious, temperate, and encouraging character. The Society had not concluded its business at 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place to the following evening.—*N. Intelligencer.*

BISHOP IVES.—We alluded, a few weeks since, to a life-size bust of this eminent Divine, then in progress of execution, by Mr. Alfred S. Waugh, of this city. The model is now completed, and for several days past has been exhibited at Mr. Waugh's rooms. The likeness is inimitable, and the whole performance such as entitles the Artist to a very high rank in his profession. The expression of the face is that of the Bishop, when, in the sacred desk, he has just concluded one of his striking sentences. The whole air is easy and natural, and there is more animation and freedom in the character of the bust than is generally imparted to works of this kind. The drapery (full canonicals) is flowing and marsive, and displays a master hand. The hair is most naturally wrought, and has all the lightness and airiness of that important covering of the human *caput*. It is, we believe, the first bust ever executed in North Carolina; but we hope the Artist will be so liberally rewarded by the sale of the copies from it, as to guarantee that it shall not be the last.—*Raleigh Register.*

*From the Cheraw Gazette.*

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last Monthly Meeting of the Cheraw Temperance Society:

*Resolved*, That the traffic in intoxicating liquors is morally wrong, and that any individual who, notwithstanding the light which has been thrown upon the subject, persists in this traffic, sacrifices the happiness of his fellow men, the good of his country, and the approbation of his own conscience, to his pecuniary interest.

*Resolved*, That Temperance Societies have, with the blessing of God, proved a most powerful means of arresting the progress of intemperance, and counteracting its ruinous effects, and that it is therefore the solemn duty of all to give them their countenance and active support.

Ada Byron, the only living offspring of the illustrious poet, though scarcely fourteen, inherits, it is said, the genius of her father, and has written a wild dramatic romance which lately appeared at the Victoria Theatre. She is also about publishing a five act tragedy, called the "Deceived One, or the Fate of Geraldine," in which the *vulture women*, alluded to by Lord Byron, is served up.

### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this town, on Thursday evening the 29th instant, by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Mr. SYDNEY SPEARS to Miss MARGARET SHAVER.

In Morganton, N. C., on the 20th instant, by Robert C. Pearson, Esq., RICE C. SPEARS, Esq., of Virginia, to Miss SUSAN P. SHEARLY.

In Giles county, Tennessee, Mr. SPENCER DOBSON, of Williamson county, to Miss ROSANNA J. BENTHAL, of Giles county.

### HYMENEAL.....EXTRAORDINARY.

Married, in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana, on Thursday last, by the Hon. J. M. Treadway, Mr Isaac Marts to Miss Lavina M'Cormick; and at the same time and place, Mr. Moses Marts to Miss Tabitha M'Cormick.

Cupid is an eccentric as well as a mischievous and frolicksome rogue. It is said he is blind—but we shall forever doubt it, after the striking coincidences he has perpetrated in the aforesaid matches. Messrs. Isaac and Moses are twin brothers: Misses Lavina and Tabitha are twin sisters. The first pair are the elder born, the second pair the younger born. The brothers were born on the 27th day of May, 1812; the sisters were born on the 27th day of February, 1816; all were married on the 27th of November, 1834. The brothers resemble each other so nearly, as also the sisters, that Judge T. tells us it puzzled him exceedingly to tell which was which.—*Indiana Watchman.*

### DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

Near Salisbury, on the 24th instant, Captain THOMAS MULL, aged about 60 years. He was a worthy and respectable citizen—honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

At Statesville, on the 18th instant, ABSALOM K. SIMONTON, of apoplexy, aged about 40 years.

Another Soldier of the Revolution has fallen! PAUL ALLEN, an Ensign in the Revolutionary War, departed this life on Saturday the 17th instant.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 25th inst., GEORGE W. HOUSTON, aged about 60 years.

In Montgomery county, on the 19th instant, Colonel JOHN CRUMP.

In Montgomery county, on the 10th inst., the Rev'd. JOHN HANCOCK, of the Methodist Church.

In Stokes county, on the 14th instant, Mr. JOSEPH M'PHERSON, aged 86 years.

In Augusta, Georgia, on the 31st ultimo, ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., aged about 50 years. He was a native of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina.

At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 1st December last, the Hon. FOUNTAIN WINSTON, late Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi. Mr. Winston was a native of Stokes county, N. C., but removed to Mississippi very early in life.

## *Pay Up!...or...Pay Down!*

ALL persons indebted to ME are hereby notified to come forward and pay up their dues on or before February Court; or I shall be compelled not only to *pay my respects* to them through an Officer, but also to insist that they shall hereafter pay down in all dealings with their humble servant,

HENRY W. WATSON.

Salisbury, January 31, 1835. 3

## A Fair Notice!!

ALL persons that are indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Open Account, must come forward and settle the same by the February Court, or they may rest assured they will have to settle with an Officer. They can call either on the subscriber, or on Mr. Woodson Monroe, who is his authorized Agent.

☞ The Notes and Accounts of the late firm of Cade & Craige are also in the hands of Mr. Monroe, and those who wish to save cost will do well to call on him immediately and settle their respective accounts. BURTON CRAIGE.

Salisbury, January 31, 1835. 3t

## REMOVAL.

## Thos. Dickson, *Tailor*,

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to the building formerly occupied by Mr. E. P. Mitchell, on the Main Street, where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice.—Having first rate workmen in his employ, his customers are assured that their CLOTHING will be made by him in the very best style.

☞ **Garments of all kinds Cut Out** *ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.*

He still receives the latest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, which will enable him to carry on all the branches of his business in such style as to insure satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Orders for Work, from a distance, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

**Thomas Dickson** returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, January 31, 1835.—3

[By Authority of the Governor.]

## AN ACT

*Concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.*

Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority, of the freemen of the State, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof in certain particulars, hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

*Be it Enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every County in the State, at the first term that shall be held after the 1st of January, 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any Court or Courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector, so appointed, should fail to act, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one Justice of the Peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector, or inspectors, in the place of him or them who failed to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some Justice or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the Court.

II. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the respective counties in this State to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of April next, when and where all persons, qualified by the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a Convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a Convention, voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the Clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Public Treasurer, and the Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a Proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff in the State, requiring him to open polls for the election of Delegates in the Convention, at the same places, and under the same rules, as prescribed for holding other State elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. *Be it further enacted,* That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on Convention, shall hold them for the election of Delegates; provided, that if any of those inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the Sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. *Be it further enacted,* That the several County Courts shall allow the Sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections, that they usually allow for holding other State elections. And if any Sheriff or other officer, appointed to hold said elections, shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this Act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is; and it shall be the duty of the County Solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present Constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said Convention; and all free white men, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the State one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided, he possesses the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present Constitution.

VIII. *Be it further enacted,* That each County in this State shall be entitled to elect two Delegates to said Convention, and no more.

IX. *Be it further enacted,* That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue his writ to supply the vacancy. And the Delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and, provided a quorum does not attend that day, the Delegates may adjourn from day to day, until a quorum is present; and a majority of Delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. *Be it further enacted,* That no Delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined or the limits fixed to this Convention by the People of North Carolina, as set forth in the Act of Assembly, passed in 1834, entitled 'An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina,' which Act was ratified by the People. So help me God."

XI. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the Convention; and also to pay each member of the Convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the Convention.

XII. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this Act, to transmit a copy to each County Court Clerk in the State, and cause it to be published, until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the State.

XIII. *Be it further enacted,* That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes for "Convention," and the latter by the votes "No Convention" or "Against Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected and assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the Constitution of this State, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four, nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof: *Provided* that no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county or counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district. 2. That the said Convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said Constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety, nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the Convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or part, and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population; *i. e.* according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said Constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualification respectively in the Senatorial district, as is now required in the county: *Provided*, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this State from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing Constitution of this State. 4. That said Convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose, the following other amendments to said Constitution, or any of them, viz: 1. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2. To disqualify members of the Assembly and officers of the State, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this State, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the Government of this State or of the United States, or any other government whatever. 3. To provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the State. 4. To provide some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6. To amend the thirty-second article of the Constitution of the State. 7. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this State, when such vacancies occur by resignation, death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8. To provide for biennial meetings, instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the Constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of Assembly and officers of State, and the triennial election of Secretary of State, and provide for their election every two years. 9. To provide for the election of Governor of the State by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said Convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made, and shall submit such amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State; but they shall not alter any other article of the Constitution or Bill of Rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are hereinbefore enumerated.

XIV. *Be it further enacted,* That if a majority of voters, at the election first directed to be held by this Act, shall be found "For Convention," it shall be considered and understood that the People, by their votes aforesaid, have conferred on the Delegates to said Convention, the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing Constitution of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Convention, after having adopted amendments to the Constitution, in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same by the People or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the Constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. *Be it further enacted,* That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State.

## AN ACT

Supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

*Be it Enacted, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same,* That the following propositions shall be submitted to the People, for their assent or dissent, in the same manner, and under the same forms, regulations, and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an Act, passed at the present session, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina:" that the said Convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, so as—1. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3. To provide that, upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. 5. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining their Judicial office, be eligible to any other, except the Supreme Court Bench.

II. *And be it further enacted,* That, should the People decide in favor of the call of a Convention as provided for in the Act before referred to, the said Convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and, in their discretion, propose the above additional amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them.


☞ **MY PROCLAMATION!**

The way that WE are prepared to print HORSE BILLS, &c. &c. &c. &c. *is curious!* It is a "*Reform*"ed way; and, being entirely "*Constitution*"al, we (that is to say, "OUR MAJESTY,") are under the impression that it will go off with great "*Eclat.*"!!

(Signed) **The Printer's D—l.**

**NEGROES WANTED.**

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE,
Salisbury, May 17, 1834.

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. ☞ Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,**

FIRST CLASS FOR 1835,

**To be Drawn in Fayetteville,**

*On Friday the 30th of January,* 1835,

ON THE POPULAR

**Terminating-Figure System.**

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$6,000!**

SCHEME:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | 6,000 | DOLLARS | is | $6,000 |
| 1 " of | 3,000 | DOLLARS | is | 3,000 |
| 1 " of | 2,000 | DOLLARS | is | 2,000 |
| 12 " of | 1,000 | DOLLARS | is | 12,000 |
| 12 " of | 500 | DOLLARS | is | 6,000 |
| 13 " of | 300 | DOLLARS | is | 3,900 |
| 18 " of | 200 | DOLLARS | is | 3,600 |
| 51 " of | 100 | DOLLARS | is | 5,100 |
| 102 " of | 50 | DOLLARS | is | 5,100 |
| 141 " of | 30 | DOLLARS | is | 4,230 |
| 203 " of | 20 | DOLLARS | is | 4,060 |
| 334 " of | 15 | DOLLARS | is | 5,010 |
| 6,000 " of | 10 | DOLLARS | is | 60,000 |
| 6,000 " of | 6 | DOLLARS | is | 36,000 |
| 6,000 " of | 4 | DOLLARS | is | 24,000 |

**18,889** Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

**Stevenson & Points's Office,**
(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

January 17, 1835. tf

**Coach and Carriage Making, &c.,**
**In Salisbury, by J. W. Rainey.**

HIS Shop is on the Main Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian Printing-Office, where he is prepared to make, on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms, every description of Vehicles, from a stage-coach down to a wheel-barrow.

☞ A large stock of ready-made Work always kept on hand, for sale as cheap as any.

REPAIRING in all its branches will also be promptly attended to, and executed in the very best style of durability and neatness.

Jan. 17, 1835.—tf J. W. RAINEY.

**TYPE-FOUNDRY.**

**E. White and William Hager**

RESPECTFULLY inform the PRINTERS of the United States (to whom they have long been individually known as Letter-Founders) that they have now formed a Co-Partnership in said business, and hope, from their united and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of Machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthful process of casting type by hand, (a desiderate felt by the American and European founders,) was by American ingenuity, and at a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive machine-cast letter has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular over that cast by the old process.

The Letter-Foundry business will be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of

**White, Hager, & Co.**

Their Specimen-Book exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to 14-lines Pica—their Book and News Type being in the most modern and approved style.

White, Hager, & Co., are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices.

Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished at short notice. Old Type taken in exchange for new, at 9 cents per pound.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1835. 6t


State of North Carolina:
SURRY COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,*
NOVEMBER TERM, 1834.

Ambrose Johnson, vs. John Jackson. } Original Attachment, levied on Land and other property.

IN this case it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John Jackson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February next, to show cause, if any he has, why the land and other property levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's debt. Test,

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

January 17, 1835—6t Fee $3


**Entirely *New* Assortment**
**OF WATCHES,**

**JEWELLERY,**
**SPECTACLES,**
AND
**Britannia Ware.**

*(One door above John Murphy's Store, and two doors below Daniel H. Cress's.)*

THE Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, an assortment of the above articles, and promises to sell much **cheaper** than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.—His new Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

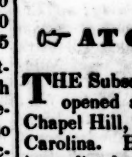
Patent Lever English, Swiss, & French Watches,
Ear Rings, (latest fashion,) set with Cornelian, Agate, and Jet;
Fine Breast Pins and Finger Rings, set with Cameo, Jet, Pearl, Agate, Jasper, Enamel, Amethyst, and Topaz;
Gold Chains; Gold and Plated Watch Keys;
Plated, Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains and Keys;
Slides and Rings; Ribbon Watch Chains;
Gold and Plated Watch Guards;
Fine Music Boxes, with shell cases;
Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks;
Superior Silver THIMBLES, all sizes;
**Silver Spectacles,** with Glasses for all ages;
Superior Pen-Knives; Silver Butter-Knives;
BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted for 12 months. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Old Gold and Silver received as cash.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, December 27, 1834.

**University Hotel,**

☞ **AT CHA**  **PEL HILL.**

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has opened a **House of Entertainment** at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of North Carolina. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will call on him: he assures them that every exertion will be made, by him, to please and to *accommodate.*

I. C. PATRIDGE.

January 10, 1834. 6t

**MANSION HOTEL,**
Situated at the **North Corner** of the Courthouse,
**SALISBURY, N. C.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

**To Travellers.**

☞ The Great Western Mail-Line, the Direct Line to Raleigh, and the Cheraw Line, all stop at and depart from the MANSION HOTEL; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

**Travellers' Inn,**

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF
**LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)**

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber,* that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres,** lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834. tf

***Blanks of all Kinds***

Kept constantly on hand at this Office, for sale cheap

**BECKWITH'S**
**Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.**

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal nostrum. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

**FALL & WINTER FASHIONS**
FOR 1834-35.

**HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,**

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice in business, (a number of years of which time resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from general satisfaction he has heretofore given to numerous respectable and fashionable customers, merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.**—**Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthias, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable. —Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

*To Tailors.*—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.


**Current Prices of Produce, &c.**

AT SALISBURY.....January 28, 1835.

| | Cents. | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 12½ a 15 | Molasses, | 50 a 60 |
| Brandy, apple, | 40 a 45 | Nails, | 8a 10 |
| peach, | 40 a 50 | Oats, | 25 a 30 |
| Butter, | 12½ | Rye, | 75 |
| Cotton, in seed, | 3 | Sugar, brown, | 10 a 12½ |
| clean, | 11 | loaf, | 16 a 20 |
| Coffee, | 16 a 18 | Salt, | 112 a 125 |
| Corn, | 40 | Tallow, | 10 |
| Feathers, | 30 a 33 | Tobacco, | 8 a 20 |
| Flour, (scarce) | .550 a 600 | Wheat, (bushel) | 80 a 100 |
| Flaxseed, | 100 | Whiskey, | 45 a 50 |

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE...January 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 8½ a 10 | Iron, | 4 a 4½ |
| Brandy, peach, | 60 a 70 | Molasses, | 30 a 32 |
| apple, | 50 a 60 | Nails, cut, | 6 a 6½ |
| Beeswax, | 18 a 19 | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 10 |
| Coffee, | 12½ a 14 | lump, | 14 |
| Cotton, | 14 a 14½ | loaf, | 16 a 17 |
| Corn, | 60 a 65 | Salt, | 60 |
| Flaxseed, | .160 a 180 | Wheat, | 90 a 100 |
| Flour, | .500 a 550 | Whiskey, | 36 a 40 |
| Feathers, | 33 a 35 | Wool, | 16 a 20 |

AT CHERAW, (S. C.).....January 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 15 a 16 | Meal, (scarce,) | 62½ a 65 |
| Beeswax, | 17 | Molasses, | 40 a 45 |
| Butter, | 15 a 20 | Nails, | 7½ a 9 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 18½ | Oats, (scarce,) | 35 a 40 |
| Cotton, new, | 14 a 16½ | Rice, | .400 a 500 |
| Corn, | 75 a 00 | Salt, in sacks, | 300 |
| Feathers, | 35 a 40 | bushel, | 75 |
| Flaxseed, | .145 a 150 | Sugar, prime, | 9 a 12½ |
| Flour, super., | .600 a | common, | 9 a 10 |
| fine, | .750 a | loaf & lump, | 15 a 20 |
| Iron, | 5 a | Tallow, (scarce) | 10 a 00 |
| Lard, | 10 a 12½ | Teas, | .125 a 150 |
| Mackerel, | .650 a 900 | Wheat, | 85 a 100 |

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....January 10.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 10 a 14 | Lard, | 12½ a 13 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 | Molasses, | 45 a 50 |
| apple, | 40 a 50 | Mackerel, | .650 a 850 |
| Beeswax, | 00 a 15 | Salt, in sacks, | 300 a |
| Butter, | 18 a 25 | bushel, | 75 |
| Coffee, | 14 a 17 | Sugar, brown, | 10 a 12½ |
| Corn, | 75 a 87 | loaf & lump, | 16 a 20 |
| Cotton, | 14 a 16½ | Tallow, | 12 a 00 |
| Flour, | .750 a 800 | Teas, | .125 a 150 |
| Iron, | 4 a 5½ | Whiskey, | 40 a 50 |

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) January 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, | 14 a 00 | Flour, (N. Caro.) | 000 a 000 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 a 00 | (Cam.mills) | 900 a 1000 |
| appple, | 35 a 40 | Iron, | 00 a 00 |
| Beeswax, | 12 a 16 | Lard, | 12 a 15 |
| Cotton, | 13½ a 16 | Tallow, | 10 a 12 |
| Corn, | 75 a 87 | Whiskey, | 10 a 12 |
| Feathers, | 30 a 50 | Wheat, new, | 100 a 125 |